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- copy of Mr. Sc. Lahar Coval "M. hou." FIGHT VENTE THEATER. "Divorce."
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- CHAMBE THE TRE-"House Double" Fox St. Janes Tongrou, "Carachea," Lagrange and Tongroup. Variety Company
- Water was Till with a "Resedate." L. Walla k. Assertation Hair.-L. lute. Dr. Dataint. prepayed it the Covert. Families. Sr. P. ren's Hatt. - Lecture. Rev. H. M. Gollener
- Employ Toxk, P. T. Burmin's Museum, Mea-
- SAN CONCESS MINSTERES .- Bisch, Warnhold, etc.

Business Notices.

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Sale Agent for the 1. S.

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Days Trapers, Mail Subscribers, 210 per arrupa. Dairy Tone ver San, the Jose, and Steparline, Sant-Water View, See, Str., Jose, and Steparline, Water Thank ver Sand See the per line. According to position in the paper.

Torns, c. ik in savance. Address, The Trinung, New-York.

Advertisements for this work's issue of THE

Mem York Daily Cribune.

TUTEDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1871.

A not be securified at lower. An thereofision has occurred on the break coast, several lives being lost, as The Palain Land ment met in Nome yesterday, the King making a special and Rassa Pasadd to be atming palais? At trial and The Emperor William opened

The Ku-Klex trials have begun at Columbia, S. C. Meanist the Apaches, ____ The Hon, Daniel W. Voorhees hes expressed himself, ____ A floor mill has been barned

Ly Court Per Connolly is still in the custody of the Four Inspectors in the IVah a country of most transfer . The principal of the transfer to P. t. L. public school expelled 40 Remain Gold, 111, 1101

to the British throne, without signs of mend- | Eastern question or the Baltic matter, than to ing, is sufficient to cause the gravest appre- any resentment at the promotion of the former rensions to the English people. Those who know anything of the peculiarities of the dis- case this is an unfortunate hour for Francis peace in the storied town which is at last the pose-typhoid fever-with which the Prince of Wales is prestrated, will understand from the bull time which are published the gravely pritical matere of his condition.

The statement of the Paris Figure that there with it. It is very well known that there are numerous Liberal clubs which, like Liberal politicions, are favorable to a reformed monin by; and in the ample category of Figure the probably included many of these organientions. But that there are any such numbers of real Kepublican propaganda, wellpreamzed and composed of respectable numpers, is not at all likely.

Most sensible people will, probably, agree that the settlement of the Fulton Ferry engrowthment case, as adopted by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, is much more wastble than the previously proposed compromise. Instead of negotiating with the corperation for a reduction of tells as an act of rendenation, it is agreed on the part of the my that the Company shall pay a fixed rental of the property taken from the public street; that the sum to be paid shall be determined on a valuation of the property; and that the unphantly held up to public view. The Demferry tells shall not be raised.

The world's love and sympathy, is to have a noble gift from her censins and brothers across | time for inquisition for blood and thefts; and the Atlantic. The Anglo-American Association of London-best described by its own namehas already laid the foundation for a Free and violent men, they may take warn-Library for the city which lost its libraries ing; the day of reckoning is at hand. with its other treasures in the ever memorable Great Fire. A letter elsewhere gives gratifying information as to the progress of this generous scheme, which includes in its founders, beside several Americans, such noted Englishmen as Disraeli, Tom Hughes, the Marquis of Lorne, Forster, Arnold, Argyll, Carlyle, and a host of noble men who thus prove their nobility.

demonstration which looks like a revolt, have these bonds, without giving a shadow of Books - Charles - "Salon Shincle" and - the As these persons, however, are in the possesorganized a court-martial to try the culprits. sien of the civil authorities, who refuse to sur-I render them, we are curious to see how the Captain-Ceneral will stand up against the real musters of Cuba when they condemn and ask for the prisoners.

The much-vexed ladian question received another lift in Washington yesterday, but the petition which was then presented to the President by the Arizonians did not throw any new light on the subject. It is not at all surprising that these unfortunate people should be indignant at the long postponement of peace, whoever may be responsible therefor. In pretty New York Charts, Fearmen Low, Science Phind sharp contrast with the representations of the Arizonians is an ingenious but highly improbable defense of the Apaches who made the attack on the Wickenburg stage, in which F. W. Loring and others were killed. Mr. Colver's case is not very well made out; and, now that it is settled that Apaches committed those murders, it is not easy to see how they car be explained on any other hypothesis than that which considers the Indians on the werpath.

> Whatever The Missouri Republican and other conservative organs may advise, the Hon-Daniel W. Voorbees of Indiana has no notion of maintaining a passive policy in the approaching Presidential canvass. His card, announcing his faith in the Democratic party | tempts of "party managers" to cover up the and his belief in the wisdom of making a declaration of principles, will disarrange some of the plans of the shrewd gentlemen who are in favor of a masterly inactivity. Mr. Voorhees is an active politician, and has no mean opinion of his own views upon all public questions; but he certainly is right in considering that his party wants nothing so much as a platform. It certainly has none now; it has only a mass of negations on which no respectable party can hope for great success. But it is uncertain if Mr. Voorhees will bring the Deempetacy together to make a declaration of principles.

No charity in this great city more tenderly commends itself to every friend of the unprothered than the Children's Aid Society. It is Lalmost a misnomer to call that a charity which Story to the State and to society a multitude of W. His e Cord., Meno school "Ps and Metal young persons who are rescued to productive and barry industry from vice and pages from the conditions." We get the river to the edway, has been in The annual report of this mobile institution, which was made at its annual meeting yesterday, shows that 1,018 boys have been taken from vagrancy during the year, and, in addition to other works, 7,168 boys have within a I w years been provided with permanent Lones. These figures are eloquent; they rep-Sugarder of the line State and enterpoints, States and the sum of happiness and averted misery. It is a pity that this excellent organiration is suffering for lack of funds; but, by the Ring frauds, it is cut off from the use of \$51,900, its rightful due. Must the good work languish for want of money ?

merning from our special correspondent in Vienna, gives the same views of the resignation of Count Beast which we expressed the morning after the event. There seems to be no doubt that the Emperor, in a fit of pique, fell into the hands of the reactionary party who have always been bitterly oposed to the Chancellor, and committed a virtual violation of the Constitution by a direct interference with Ninth, their action has certainly been the Government sustained by the Parliament. The influence of the Camarilla, though nominally eradicated by the December Constitution, is still powerful in Vienna. It is a danger-In-cotton crop is estimated at 3,225,000 bales, a ... The one moment, however, for the Emperor to Arrandance have petitioned the President for protection | begin to indulge himself in the luxury publican France, under the orders of the of a personal government, at a time when the Empire is a prey to disintegration, and when the only hope for the perpetuity of Second as the New York Hotel, having obtained only half his dynasty is in the popular regard for law. and on the border of Galicia, and intimate nize every advance which Italy Assembly to fact were held in \$1,000 bad each for cem- that this is a result of the appointment of made Count Andrassy. But this is improbable. If Instead of meeting his defance with corre-Russia is establishing a force of observation on the frontier, it can be more easily referred The continued illness of the heir apparent to the possible contingencies arising from the final breach between the spiritual and tempoagitator and insurgent of 1848. But in any Joseph to begin to play the Casar.

DESPOILED SOUTH CAROLINA. It is through no fault of THE TRIBUNE that the people have not been sufficiently warned that carnet-baggers and the Ku-Klux are deare sixty-ight clubs in England devoted to stroying the South, so far as terrorism and Recallination does not carry much weight | misrule can ruin that section of the Republic. We have been constant in plain exposition of the two evils which afflict many of the lately rebellious States; and trustworthy special correspondents have furnished THE TRIBUNE the only impartial and lucid accounts published of the financial maladministration and partisan violence which have disgraced several of the reconstructed States. In this labor we have had the hearty, if partial, cooperation of the Democratic newspapers, which have caperly copied and made much of the evidence showing the shocking financial condition of these States, but have been suddenly silent when our correspondent's researches brought to light the barbarities and atrocities of the Ku-Klux. No party can afford to pursue this pelicy; and it is not creditable to the fairness or the sagacity of the Democrats, North and South, that they have steadily refused to look on one side of the truthful picture presented, while the other has been persistently and trioctatic journals have been swift to denounce carpet-baggers; but have stopped there. Nev-Chicago, great in her sorrows and great in ertheless, there has been a great shaking among the thieves and murderers. This is a if there are men anywhere holding power for the purpose of stealing, or sheltering robbers

We have already helped to bring to light the misdeeds of some men in high places in Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, and elsewhere, and on yesterday gave the public a sorry picture of the results of carpet-bag rule in South Carolina. What a shameful exhibit it is! By juggling with figures and manipulating artfally contrived tables, a ring of adventurers kept the people of South Carolina as completely in the dark about the finances If one more evidence of the absolute com- of the State as though their false returns had mand of Cuba by the brutal volunteer soldiery | been printed in Sanscrit. They prophesied were needed, it is to be seen plainly in the smooth things while the ship was drifting into seport of the latest performances of that the whirlpool of bankruptcy. They lied about organization at Havana. Some of the medical the condition of the Treasury regularly and students had made thems ives amenable to at fixed intervals with all the system of prac-

responsible security for the integrity of his dealings. The Governor, Treasurer, and Controller-General vied with each other in fabricating statements intended for the public eye, while the real facts and figures in the desperate case were kept in the secrecy of their own offices. There seemed to be no such thing as sounding bottom in the wild stream which rushed out of the State Treasury. An Investigating Committee, appointed by the frightened Legislature, came up to New-York to look into the finances of the State, which had no apparent existence outside of Wall-st.; and these gentlemen turned their too? into a holiday trip and relaxed the stern justice of their intent into a wild junketing at an up-town hotel.

But the end has come at last. The fabric of falsehood has collapsed; the public credit is moribund. The people have been deceived as long as possible, and, after such statements as a seven million debt in 1870, and nine and a half millions in September, 1871, we grasp the astounding fact that on the 20th November, 1871, South Carolina owed the enormous sum \$15,808,908. Hero is a State made financially bankrept by mere speculators in polities. What punishment shall overtake the planderers who, within a very few days, have been whitewashing each other? Certain it is that their guilt is as clearly determined as that of our own municipal banditti, whose audacity so much resembles theirs. We are heartily sick of the sentimental atcorruption, dishonesty, and extravagance of the carpet-bag governments. The plea that exposure of these frauds will injure the Repullican party is as wicked as it is silly. Better, a thousand times, that the party be reat asunder than that any crime for which it can be justly held responsible be covered up in its own house. No party can long live with such a caucer concealed in its Leona. But the party is not responsible for the criminal dishonesty of a few officials who bear its name; though it would be justly held to strict account if it should be accessory to any attempt at concealment of the offenses to that it is too late to serien the rascalities which have been perpetrated in the Carolinas. We have fully exposed and denounced these cunting thefts, and leave the issue with the courts and the public, more than ever convinced that this is specially a time for letting in the light into dark places, and bringing rogues everywhere to righteous punishment.

THE KING AND THE POPT.

Victor Emanuel is established in the Quirinal, and yesterday he made his first speech to the Italian Parliament, in session at Rome. The curt planers of the cable give us little in ight do otherwise, it is a most important utterance. The Pope has so often asserted the impossibility of living in the same atmosphere would be an amusing commentary on his own infallibility to see bim now adopting some reasonable modus vivendi by consultation with is the policy of the Ministers or the superstition of the King which has dictated the condact of the Government toward Pius the most discreet and effective. When last a Constituent Assembly met in Rame, in 1849, this same sovereign pontiff was line. a fugitive at Gaeta, and the Eternal City was a scene of wild disorder. The arms of Recounterfeit Bonaparte, assassinated the Republie of Rome, and restored the Pope, converted by the experience of a few months of revolution from liberal principles to those of towards freedom and unity sponding harshness, the Italian Cabinet have exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent a ral authorities in Rome. And the dispatches this morning give reason to expect that we may see the King and the Pentiff living in capital of Italy, without ceasing to be the primate city of the Catholic world.

THE MERCHANTS AROUSED.

We have repeatedly endeavored to impress upon the merchants of New-York the argent necessity which exists for early action on their part to revive the commerce which Tammany misrule has done so much to destroy. It is gratifying to learn from the following letter that they will be officially asked by their principal and strongest organization to take action upon this subject:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The subject of the editorial in your paper of this morning, addressed to merchants and shippers, will be thoroughly investigated by a committee of prominent merchants to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerc on the 7th proximo, and measures be proposed that will relieve the shipping of this port of the extortionate and Blegal exactions imposed by the City and State officials. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE WILSON, Secretary,

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, New-York, Nov. 27, 1871.

That the neglect of public duty results in individual loss was never so clearly illustrated as it has been in this city during the last ten years. Merchants have wholly neglected, or at least been induferent to their political obligations, and, as a consequence, the City and State have passed into the hands of the ignorant and dishonest. In this port we have seen men charged with bribery and accused of defrauding the Government placed in control of the Custom-House and Quarantine,-two departments whose honest administration is of the gravest personal concern to every merchant. Dr. Carnochan, as Health Officer, has sold to others the privilege of illegally taxing important trades out of existence, and driven valuable commerce to other ports. Thomas Murphy, as Collector, has compromised with smugglers until he has forced scores of the smaller traders to resort to the tricks of the contrabandists. The port must be well rid alike of the corrupt practices that have grown up under the rule of each. Nothing less than the thorough reform of these departments of the State and General Governernment, and the transfer of these offices to business men of high character, identified with the interests of commerce, can reform these abuses.

We have shown that the great majority of the descention of a completely; but the New York by the return and sold in Wall-st. commerce cannot sustain, and selling their pendent at once of colonies in the tropics and time, from the lowly born" to Volunteers were not willing to wait for the for the they to id fetch. A so called State favors to the highest bidder. We shall have of Lereign commerce, and vasily augmented, "who, as the grandchild of a P.

ordinary process of law, and, after a formidable Agent, a street-broker, handled millions of more of those offenses to reveal in a few days. These leeches must be destroyed with those of the Custom-House and of Quarantine before commerce can revive. The charges of the wharves must be lessened, their accommodations increased, and the maladministration of the Docks under Tammany teformed altogether. The distinguished merchants who are at present at the head of the Dock Commission may be ignorant of the abuses and exactions enforced by their subordinates, but they are nevertheless known to scores of shippers, and could be legally proved if the merchants dared to speak what they know without fear of the blackmailing officials. They ought to understand, however, by this time, that there can be no reform unless they do speak out, and that the State Prison. Connolly in particular is, boldly. There is a way to reach these culprits; the merchants can furnish the proof; they will soon have a Legislature and City Government to which they and can confidently appeal. If neither State nor City authorities will institute reform, public opinion can compel them, and to this end public meetings and united action should be secured. To the revival of the great interests of commerce, THE TRIBUNE, in the future as in the past, will be heartily, enthusiastically devoted; and merchants will find in its columns room to expose every abuse to which they are subjected, with names, dates, and figures presenting the nature and extent of the frauds, and singling out the men who commit them.

THE BANISHMENT OF LACOR.

A high colored story has been sent from the South to the Northern journals, containing the details of a magaineent scheme for the punishment of the North and the redemption of the South. As Ku-Klaxing has not been altogether a successful experiment judged in the light of its results, it is necessary to try some other means to relieve the outraged feelings of the proud Caucasian, and to protest against Republican rule without at the same time breaking the laws and running the risk of damp lodgings in jail. The plan was a superb one, utterly regardless of expense or which we have called attention. We are glad probability and in its cannid folly reminds one of the dreams of the Celenizationists. It was, to use the language of one of its chief exponents, "a systematic depertation of "negroes from our States northward and "beyond the Ohio River." An elaborate organization was to encourage the endgration, and provide funds for paying the railway fare, and a little supply of pock t mency to keep the calles content d during the first few days. The original plan | journal commented as follows upon his arrest; was marely to ship the public officialers and | malefactors among the negrees to the North. The Southern mind seemed to revel in the humor of that enforced association of the into the spirit of his address, but the most | black scroops with the calor Paritans. But the important thing it contained was doubtless trace of what is called oil-noise and criminal the declaration that the Pope is to remain in cord set manage the African population, is so Rouge. It he made this statement by authority, wide that very few would have been left after |L|and it is hard to believe him so reckless as to the objectionable ones were gene. Lying and stealing of course were capital; being accused by some white man of lying and stealing was equally conclusive. Voting the Republican with the banned King of Picchoont, that it ticket, talking polities, working at a trade, not working at all, and finally minding their own business and being black, were all grave grounds of suspicion, and would have entailed the Italian Ministry. At all evenes, whether it from this new and patriotic enterprise the honors of deportation. When all the laboring population was thus sent out of the country, the whites would have a good easy time of it The workers being gone the pest of work would vanish also, and Arendia would be once more established south of Mason and Dixon's

It does not seem possible that such folly could be so seriously enterinised as to cause general talk and discussion. But this has been a common them, for conversation and for newspapers for some weeks past among the people who take an interest in politics in the reconstructed States. It is pleasant to observe, So red at the New York Hotel, having obtained only half of the state o discussion in the direction of common sense and sound policy. While many newspapers of the baser sort have accepted this programme with thoughtless approval, the better class of journals have exposed its absurdity. The Louisville Courier-Journal devotes a careful article to the subject, in which, after repeating the evident considerations which make the scheme impossible, it concludes with the following sensible and practical advice:

"The white people of the South must cultivate the black people of the South. If this is not done we shall have ultimately a war of races. Our whole policy toward the blacks from the start has been a dismal mistake, and ou only safe outlet is a complete and thorough tack-about. There is yet time by peaceful and kindly means-by school; and by charities—to stop the process of domestic inflammation which is going on. The people themselves in those States where they have the power must take the bull by the horns. If they do not, the evil day will surely come when all our liberiles shall be swamped in a common ruin. We cannot get rid of the blacks. They colonize the many. They are among us for good or illthey are with us to stay-and it is for us to decide whether we shall shape their future destiny or allow the Radical incendiaries to do it for us, and that to our inevitable rain. Up with school-houses and down with the Ku-Klux is the word, and if it be spoken in time, and with proper spirit and emphasis, it will prove a word of

The paper which prints these words is a prominent and trusted organ of public opinion. In the South the leading newspapers have more influence upon the current of discussion than in communities where there is more general education and intelligence. But we are continually confronted with this same anomaly of journals and leading men highly respected and blindly followed when they flatter the prejudices of the masses, and aparently powerless when they oppose them. The best men in Kentucky, of both camps, and the best newspapers advise always the same wise and reasonable course with the negro population. Yet in this same State the outrages of the Ku-Klux ruffians have been so frequent and so general as to call for judicial notice and Executive interference. There is but one way to restore peace and order to this long-harassed community, and that is indicated in the watchword of The Courier-Journal, 'Up with the school-houses and down with "the Ku-Klux."

When J. B. Say, the French economist, pubthe little) examined the book, and seeing that the visionary but mischievous translator had elevated the specious selfishness of British look for indices not only to their mental Free Trade into a positive science, he interdicted its further publication and sale for a period of twelve years. In that interval the they will probably hold in the scale of human great Emperor furnished the world with a complete refutation of the Free Trade sophislaw and specially obnoxious to the Volunteers fixed mountchants. Bonds were printed in ing exactions which our already overbandened Squar from Beets, and made his empire inde- rushed into literature; they are

single industry, the fruit of Protection, already would pay for the losses of a dozen Waterloos.

HARBORING BAD CHARACTERS. Ever since the exposure of the frauds on the City Treasury The Tener SE has insisted upon a rigorous and impartial proscention of all the inculpated officials. We have denounced the rumored bargains and compromises by which Councily and some others were excepted from the punishment destined for Tweed. Whatever may be thought of their respective degrees of guilt, there can be no doubt that all the members of the Ring are public offenders. The best of them richly deserves ignominious expulsion from office, and possibly a term in next to Tweed, the mest notoriously dishonast of the whole band. Not a dollar could be stolen from the City without connivance; and it is strongly suspected that in the division of spoils he got as large a share as Tweed himself. Yet every man knows that for the past two months or more there has een an understanding between Connelly and an influential cecton of the Reformers, The Times sublenly ce and to call him a reque. In all the attacks, have times repeated every lay, upon Tweed, Sweery, Hall, Keyser, Ingetoll, and Garvey, the name of Connolly was carefully suppressed. No attempt was made to investigate his connection with the payment of fraudulent vonchers, or to prosecute him for his unquestionable tascalities. When a proposition was made to force him into resigning, in order that Andrew H. Green might be regularly appointed in his place, The Tones broke silence and reshed forward to save him. Mr. Green was strictly forbidden to accept the office under pain of The Times's displeasure. On the very day that Connolly resigned and Hall appointed Green, The Times declared that no man with a good character could afford to accept such an appointment; that "no gentle-'man ought to condescend to accept ony office at the hards of an official so thoroughly discredited as A. Oakey Hall;" that "it is impossible that any man can receive "the full support of the public if Hall appoints "him." Now Mr. Green was personally acceptable to every honest man in the city There was only one way in which he could be made Controller, and that was by the Mayor's appointment. What object then could there be in forbidding him to acc pt, unless it was to h her Connolly ?

Whatever doubt there may have been about The Times's complicity in compounding Connotly's crimes was removed on Sunday, when that

promise commented as follows upon his affect:

"Comply we used a position in which, by proper intypes here, he are in to bare been able to the comment
the fraction of exemplates of the fing. What Mr.
A to will be no baseless able to do is the best leafustion of what transfer in the first less burns to ride,
into the points where the fire in his been thward a show
that a species state in his he pass and equal indetention and strength of their tring could not have since
the first and strength of the tring could not be remediated. For any each point is consistent with the pass and strength of the tring to the first leaves to the first leaves to the first leaves the first leaves to the first leaves to the strength of the first leaves to the satisfaction of the state Course that he was
the least guilty."

This is even a greater instance of sales.

which then the course of The Times toward Mr. James O'Trien. It represents the Controller as a mere weak tool in the hands of clever rogues, and virtually ravites our compassion for a man who has fallen merely through exerssive good nature. The arrest of this arch conspirator seems to have been effected against the wishes of The Times and the Commutee of Seventy, and in contravenion of some secret bargain between them. It has been made at the institution of Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Tilden. If The Times and its trumpets to claim a laurel wreath from the thes continue in such courses, shielding Connoliss from prosecution and sending O'Briens to the S nate, we shall next have the credit of municipal reform transferred to the Democratic party. To distract attention from its dereliction of duty in this quarter, The Times dances a wild rigadoon over the body of Mayor Hall, and ends landly for semebody to indict and arrest him. This is itself is a proper demand; but The Times has forfeited all right to make it. The Mayor has been arrested; and if he is not now reder indictment, it is because the proprictor of the The Times refused to give evileace against him before the Grand Jury. If Mr. Jones, when interrogated by the Jury, had exhibited the proofs of Hall's guilt, which he has repeatedly boasted of possessing, a true Lill must have been found, and Hall, like Connelly, would now be scouring the city in search of a million dollars' bail. But Mr. Jones chose to enter a plea of professional privilege (which was not valid in such a case), and refused to answer. So we have to thank The Times for securing the escape of Hall, and trying to secure the escape of Connolly. The fermer of these exploits was probably the result of sheer stapidity; but in the case of Connolly there was undoubtedly some hidden motive, which we refrain from trying to pene-

WOMEN WELLERS OF THE SOUTH.

With a load trampet-call, the editor of Southland Writers" now marshals before he world a legion of Ladies of the South who, to use his own language, have lifted their harps from beds of violets to scale Parnassian hights. It is assuredly with no intention of ridicule, but the sincerest interest, that we turn to observe this fair cohort, as we would any sign which indicates that the Southern people are struggling up to a wider life and healthier development than were possible to them before the war. Thinking men among them acknowledge how much life and development were cramped by Slavery. The very isolation and affluence of the feudal condition, while it conferred a certain genial warmth and grace of hospitality on the educated slaveholder, shut him into his own narrow limit-he had nothing by which to compare or value either his ideas or knowledge, and hence came the dogmatism and lack of broad judgment which irrevocably stamped him provincial. But the war ought to have rubbed off the rust and brought the true metal to light; suffering, the necessity of earning his daily bread, surely ought to develop by this time whatever strength, common sense, or power of comprehending the actual world, there is in him. Now this volume affords, apparently, a fair glimpse of the present condition of the women of the South; we have all ages, from the matron of 80 to the infant poetess lished his translation of Adam Smith's of 13; most of them have lost all by the war, Wealth of Nations, Napoleon (the great, not and offer the "best fruits of the highest "acknowledged genius of the South" for money. Here, therefore, we may reasonably

worth or usefulness. The first impression the book produces is the present Harbor Masters are corrupt, mak- tries. He established the manufacture of that every woman who could held a ren had condi-

power, but plain, practical ability; hints to

show their tone, temper, spirit, and the place

the wealth of France. The profits of that "wife of a captain in Hood's brigade, holds " patent of nobility clear and unmistakable ? there are crowds of "lily-fair songstresses" who, "mimosa-like, have hitherto shrunk from public view," and other crowds of brilliant daughters of the sun " whose distingué-ness " no words can express." Behind these battaljons of adult "offspring of Apello" we have glimpses of generations yet to come. Scarcely a mother among them all who this "goes out into the mind's Australia and collects its copes, thick as meening dews," but has a daughter of ten or eleven emiously called "a "foundling," a 'bud of genera soon to unfold 'into a glorious flower." So dozens of these Southland authoreses, naknown as yet in the North, but who, we are told, surpass Ruskin in word-paieting, D. Stack in polemio bility, and George Libot in acumen." George D. Prentice was the hierary godfather; Poe, of course, being the unapproachable exemplar. But many, unaided, "grasped the lau-"rel wreaths almost in their craftes;" or while still at school poured torth words that "glisten opal geto of small rain," whatever they may be. A Miss Margie Swan, still in her terns, "if she is able to steet clear of the maelstrom of matrimony," will speedily give us a tragedy entitled Constantius, a "tritumph in dramatic composition and a faithful portraisme of Roman life in the fourth century." One contributor to a New-York weekly confesses that she "found in the war a second birth, which created a poetic nature which before she did not possess;" while Mrs. Pope, as "head of the Young Ladies" " Academy in Memphis, grapples with adversity in unquailing spirit and rides trium-"phant over the storms of life." Despite this occupation, however, we are glad to learn that "the sweet murmurings of her muse may occasionally be heard upon the breeze in the Memphis journals." The noticeable feature of the book is that of the two or three women of sound ability, who by real study and thoroughness of work have tried to help these people or become true artists, but slight notice is made, while we are whelmed from cover to cover in the blaze of the sunlight of genius. Young women "sing as the tree 'flings its blossoms to the breeze;" world-famous novels are thrown off in a week; in one watery genius "the fountains of passion burst, "the streams of sentiment rise, and the cataract of thought rushes up." Whole lives of hard labor, research, and devotion to art have been given heretofore that the world might gain its masterpieces of literature, but "Lady Tran-"quilla" Smith and French are introduced to the public, "carelessly flinging spicy fragrance "from the cinnamon trees of their genius, as gold blossoms from untouched mines, as foam bells on the deep." We are told that they have but to put their hands into drawers full of MSS, poems, essays, and books; every individual one announces a novel about to appears et, "with superb pride they refuse to give their best thoughts to the world; indeed," our editor says gravely, "it is probable that "the full extent of their ability will never be known in this life."

Is there any hope in a case like this? What possible chance is there for a literature made up by full-grown women of "foam-bells, Hybla honey, dream-angels, urns of eloquence, "and dimpling nymphs." In charity to the South, we are tempted to thrust this host of petty writers aside as no sign of the real status of Southern women. In spite of it, we believe that there are among them real practical ability, energy, and sound common sense. Let them depend on these for a livelihood, instead of trooping forward with a blare of world while yet in that schoel-girl state of mental progress which magnifies the author of Macaria as an oracle, and selects L. E. L. as a guiding star.

The verdant public will continue to look upon Mr. Greeley as being "a very honest politician," and forget that last Summer he allowed THE TRIBUSE to publish an editorial certifying that the Tweed-Tammany management of the public fund was economically and honestly done.4 (Cleveland Leader.

The Cleveland Leader will please specify

when THE TRIBUNE published an editorial as above; or show other cause why it should not be left out of the list of reputable journals, for its invention of a calumny as preposterous as it is reckless and malignant.

The Connecticut murderer and convict, who has lately attracted so much attention, thus stated his reasons, in writing, for committing saidle: "Suppose that you were on a ship that was on fire, and, to avoid being roasted, you should jump into the sea, knowing that you would go to the bottom; would that be murder! Nothing of the kind. I have to choose between evils; I simply choose the least." A sufficient answer to this transparent falliev is that the executed man does not, while the felo-de-se does, consent to and become a party to his own death. In one case he is without responsibility, and in the other the whole responsibility is his alone. The moral of such subterfuges is that the imposition of the death penalty leads those who are to suffer it into the natural delusion that life is a cheap and common thing, to be retained or cast off according to our own will or convenience. A man who is told by the judge that he is to be hanged in order that others may feel that their lives are in less danger, and who is then told by the clergyman who takes his soul in hand that he is to be hanged because his life is of less value than the supremacy of religion—a man thus buffeted between the fear and so we stiller sof society naturally thinks that his life is of smaller moment than his own temperary convenience, and kills himself necordingly.

A fooli h bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, and that State, should the bill pace, will have a foolish and decidedly mischevens and impracticable law. It is proposed to make it a penal offense, punishable, of course, by fine or imprisonment or both, for a laborer to leave his employer before the expiration of the time for which he has contracted to work. We do not hear that it is proposed to fine or imprison the employer should be disregard his part of the contract. Herstofore, at least in the civilized portions of this country, such matters have been left to the jurisdie ion and regulation of the civil courts. Strikers, it is true, have sometimes been prosecuted criminally, but for conspiracy, not for striking. The Georgia law-manufacturers might better leave this matter to be regulated either by the written or the unwritten Law of Contracts. They may greatly desire to bring the eman-cipated back as nearly as possible to the old condi-tion of sections; but it cannot be permitted.

Relies, and the prices paid for them, are a fruitfo source of humbug, as everybody who knows any thing of the autograph market will understand. What are we to say of a sarcophagus landed from the U. S. steamer Richmond at Philadelphia, discovered at Mycone, and said to contain no meaner shes than those of the Apostle Paul! We venture to say that there is not, and that there cannot, in the nature of things, be any evidence worth anything of the authenticity of these remains. We may even venture to go a little further without being charged with irreverence. Suppose that these are the verits ble osseous remains of the Great Apostle-what of it? Of what earthly use are they ! No man in his sensee honcetly believes that this dust, even if it were what it purports to be, could make the sick well, or the a phthess to see, or the lame to "leap excitant like the boundary roe". Of course, St. Paul, being dead, yet succeeding the through his osteological fugs-